

MARIETTA LEADER.

VOL. II. NO. 104.

MARIETTA, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IN RUINS.

Business Portion of Cripple Creek, Col., Burned.

Three Persons Known to Have Been Killed and Several Others Hurt.

One Thousand Persons Are Without Shelter—Business Men and Property Owners Lost Their All With Little or No Insurance—Incendiaries.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 30.—A second conflagration, accompanied by many of the horrors of the Chicago fire, swept the business part of this city into ashes Wednesday. At least three men lie dead as a result and 15 persons were burned and otherwise injured. Two of the dead were killed in an explosion of the Palace hotel boilers, and the other was a thief who was shot by a policeman under orders. Griffith is the name of the only identified dead man. One thousand persons were without shelter Wednesday night and the business men and property owners who have lost all with little or no insurance are almost in despair. They are in a fever of excited wrath against the incendiaries who are charged with starting this and Saturday's destruction. The fire burned itself out with the aid of dynamite. Mayor Steele has invited assistance from neighboring towns in the way of tents for the homeless, but the police department feel able to cope with the situation. All that is left of the camp is "Old Town," over to the east, Capitol Hill, the residence section northward, and scattering places about the Florence and Cripple Creek yards. West Cripple Creek, across the Freeman placers, was also spared. The loss can not fall short of \$3,000,000, and the heaviest insurance loss comes by this second conflagration. All the substantial business houses, the leading hotels, office buildings and better class of retail shops all went up in smoke or lie in chaos as the result of the use of dynamite exploded to stay the flames. The conflagration ended only when the residence portion was reached and open spaces occurred, across which the flames could not reach.

The fire, which was of undoubted incendiary origin, started in the Portland hotel, on Second street, shortly after noon. A brisk breeze from the south was blowing at the time and the fire rapidly gained such headway, that even with a good water pressure, the fire department was unable to check the progress of the flames. The Portland was a veritable fire trap and offered the best of kindling wood for the beginning of a conflagration.

NEARLY DECAPITATED.

A Terrible Discovery After the Execution of Murderer Wm. Paul.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—After the body of Wm. Paul, the murderer executed at the penitentiary annex Wednesday morning, had been deposited in the morgue at the prison, it was discovered that the rope had cut a gaping wound in his neck. It did not bleed, and, consequently, was not noticeable until after the black cap was removed. Then it was discovered that had the drop been a little further his head would have been jerked off.

The spine was crushed into fragments, and the cartilage formations of his neck nearly cut in two. He was a heavy man and the drop was too far. The executioner otherwise was one of the most scientific in the history of the institution, but the officials are congratulating themselves that they escaped the ghastly spectacle that would have been presented had his head been severed from the body.

The remains were forwarded Wednesday afternoon to his relatives at Blanchester, O. While in jail in Brown county awaiting trial Paul attempted suicide by cutting his throat. The wound inflicted at that time, it is supposed, weakened the muscles of the neck.

GOV. BUSHNELL

Says the Report That He Will Call an Extra Session of the Legislature is Erroneous.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—Gov. Bushnell states that the report to the effect that he will call a special session of the legislature, for the purpose of enacting new taxation measures in the event of the Goodale excise law being declared unconstitutional, is erroneous. He says that he never made any such statement, and that he never determined to take any such action. What he would do, should the Goodale law be invalidated, he states that he does not know. However, he is of an opinion that the law will never be tested in the courts, much less declared unconstitutional.

The governor states that there was a tacit agreement between the administration and the corporations affected by the Goodale law that in the event of its passage instead of the Whittlesey bill, enlarging the Nicholas act, it would not be questioned in the court.

Will Attend Cockerill's Funeral.

WINCHESTER, O., April 30.—The relatives in this county of Col. John A. Cockerill have received word from Congressman Lucien J. Fenton that the remains of the newspaper man will arrive in New York from Cairo, Egypt, May 15, and that the funeral services will be held in New York. A large number of friends and comrades from Col. Cockerill's native county will attend the funeral.

JACKSON'S TALE.

Pearl Bryan's Alleged Murderer Takes the Stand

And Tells of His Checkered Life From the Cradle to the Cell.

Admits of His Visit to Wallingford's Saloon With Pearl Bryan, But Claims It Was on Thursday and Not on Friday Night That They Were There.

(Wednesday's Testimony Continued.) Col. Deitsch, superintendent of the Cincinnati police force, testified to the finding of the body, the arrest of Jackson, Walling and his conversation with the prisoners at different times after their arrest. The bloody satchel was handed the colonel on the stand, and he identified it as the one Jackson said was Pearl Bryan's. There were spots on the satchel when he received it in his office a day or two after Jackson's arrest. Deitsch suggested to Jackson that the spots were blood. Jackson said it looked like it, but didn't know. He also thought Pearl Bryan's head had been in the satchel. Jackson told the chief that after he brought the satchel to the saloon of John Legner a student named Hackelman wanted to borrow it. He intended to tell Hackelman, but did not. He afterward took the satchel to the saloon on Ninth street and Central avenue, with instructions to give it to no one. The colonel asked him why he thought Pearl Bryan's head had been in the satchel, and he said he didn't know.

He ended the conversation. The next interview with Jackson was Walling's and the mayor's presence. Col. Deitsch started to say Walling said to Jackson: "You know you killed Pearl Bryan. Tell it all."

Attorney Crawford objected and Judge Helm instructed the witness not to say anything that Walling said which Jackson did not admit to be true.

Superintendent Deitsch said that Jackson made some comment on all of Walling's remarks, and therefore he could not tell anything that Jackson said.

The colonel then said that on this occasion Jackson said: "You know very well I did not do it. You know very well you intended to commit an operation on the girl. You know I told you to tell Wood to give her ergot of rye. You know very well, Walling, you killed the girl."

The colonel's testimony corroborated former witnesses as to the fly cell, finding of the coat in the sewer, etc. That closes the case for the prosecution.

Col. Crawford said that on Thursday he would offer several depositions from persons who were expected to be present, but he did not want to read them unless he was sure they would be absent, and he asks for an adjournment. An adjournment was had until Thursday.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 30.—The defense in the Jackson case opened Thursday morning by placing the prisoner, Scott Jackson, on the stand to testify. He was sworn, and the decision to allow him to testify was reached by Attorney Crawford after a long consultation with the prisoner in the Newport jail before court was called. It is understood that Jackson said only what he wanted to tell his story to the court and jury, but even so.

Jackson took the stand amid excitement and testified that he was 27 years old last month; born in Mississippi, Mo., in 1869; his father was a captain, and died 13 years ago. The prisoner was not only with his father, but with his father. After his father's death he became a messenger boy in Jersey city and after a year was promoted to an inside position carrying mail and copying letters in a freight office; after six months made way bills for freight. Was at this time years; then had charge of the department about three years, when he was discharged for being on intimate terms with the chief clerk. Jackson then said:

"When I was brought in from messenger boy I was put under charge of a man named Letts, who was lightkeeper clerk. He became assistant cashier and senior clerk and I took Letts' place. While not in his department, he had partial charge of me. I was very friendly with him, and we were seen together almost every night."

"On one of the statements made to Letts' general office a discrepancy in the cash account was found. Letts immediately left the office. As I was a messenger boy, I was tried to locate him through me. He was found to be short \$23,000. On some of the bills was found my signature, in a bold, plain hand. 'S. J.' Other clerks' names were also signed as mine. Other fraudulent freight bills, signed by Letts, were signed in a scrawl. Those signed by me were signed with my name, 'S. J.'"

"When they discovered these freight bills, amounting to \$24,000, with my initials on them, they asked me where the bills were. I explained the matter satisfactorily. The detectives followed me to the office. They tried to locate Letts. Then came an order from the general office in New York to discharge every clerk who was a companion of Letts, or any clerk whom he had got into the office. Letts is now in the New Jersey prison at Trenton."

Letts received a thirty-day sentence. Jackson then went to New York staying a year; worked in a gentleman's furnishing store; also sold a corn remedy. After he left there he gave exhibitions in manufacturing birch bark shoes and hats. He was in the business for two months. He was then out of work for five months; stayed at No. 6141st street. Then the prisoner went to Greencastle, Ind.; his mother lives there now; also, his sister, the wife of Prof. Edwin Post. Staid in Greencastle until September 11 or 12, 1894. Had no employment there. About the 11th of 12th went to the Indiana Dental college, Indianapolis, and stayed until the term was out March 27; studied chemistry, extraction of teeth, physiology and so forth. He got into trouble on New York. About the 11th of 12th was standing at English's hotel. Some of the boys came up and suggested that we take a drink. We had three or four cocktails and then adjourned. Then somebody suggested that we go to the saloon. We went to the saloon on West Washington street. I don't know where it was. While we were there somebody started a fight. It was in a different part of the house from where I was. At any rate, the police arrested everybody in the house.

They were taken to the police court and fined; Jackson's fine was ten dollars and cost. The charge was violation. After leaving the college the prisoner went back to Greencastle. Got employment from Dr. Gillespie. Had attended college with the doctor, he being a senior.

The prisoner first met Pearl Bryan during the Christmas holidays of 1894; Will Wood introduced him; knew Wood since August, 1894. Only saw her once or twice before the holidays; saw her passing the office. She lived half a mile south of Greencastle. Saw Pearl at home six or seven times during the summer of 1895; never saw her in Indianapolis; never had any arrangement to meet her there.

"The oral contest was held at Indianapolis, March 8, and people from Greencastle came to attend it. Will Wood was there."

"I was with Wood in the afternoon. We went to the house. He said, 'Pearl and Minnie are up-to-day and want to see you.' I said, 'Where are they?' He answered, 'In the New York store.' We went down there. It was raining. We stood in the doorway. We walked down the street and back."

"Did Wood ever tell you about his intimacy with Pearl?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"In September, 1895. He said: 'Why don't you call on Pearl Bryan?' I said: 'What for?' He answered, 'It's a good thing.' I said, 'I have a chance to see her.' He said, 'Why don't you want to talk to her about what was about your cousin?'"

"At right," he answered, "you don't have to believe me."

Jackson went to Cincinnati last fall and entered the Cincinnati Dental college; roomed at Carlisle and John streets until about Christmas. I took my meals at various places. I boarded at the Columbus, the Chester, the Palace hotel and sometimes patronized Gerdes' hotel. Attended college regularly. Spent last Christmas at Greencastle; went there December 23 and stayed until January 6. Stayed at his mother's house.

Jackson was then asked if he ever criminally knew Pearl Bryan, and he answered that he did and at her home on two occasions; had conversation with Dr. Gillespie about the matter during the holidays.

The witness said: "One day I was sitting in the office when Gillespie came in, and his face looked peculiar. I asked him what was the matter, and he said: 'Billy has just told me that Pearl is in trouble.' He wanted to know what I could do for him. I asked him if he was in trouble, and said I would be glad to help him out if he was. He said he was not just then some one came into the office, and that stopped the conversation."

"Received numerous letters from Will Wood between the middle of October and the holidays on the subject. Witness said the letters were so obscene he destroyed them, but two. On being asked what reply he made to them Col. Crawford stated that he intended to prove that Wood, not Jackson, betrayed Pearl Bryan by what Wood wrote to Jackson."

Col. Crawford stated further that Jackson had the statement from Will Wood that he (Wood) betrayed Pearl Bryan, but Judge Helm, after Col. Nelson objected, sustained the objections. It was held that the only letters properly under consideration were the two offered in evidence and read Saturday.

Col. Crawford claimed that he had asked Wood of other letters, but that he had admitted sending other letters. Col. Nelson thought Col. Crawford was mistaken and Stenographer Brown started to find the testimony, but Col. Crawford, rather than take the time of the court, let the matter go for the present and continued questioning the witness.

Jackson testified to sending a prescription to Greencastle November 10, at Will Wood's request. It consisted of Holland gin and clove. Received an answer in sum and substance that the remedy had failed. Second other prescription. The greater part of the medicine was ergot of rye. Received word from Wood that that also failed to work. When in Greencastle during the holidays witness talked with Wood about the matter. Wood said something must be done or he, Wood, would have to leave town.

Before Jackson left New Castle, Wood, according to the testimony, asked Jackson to perform an operation, a criminal one, or have some one perform it.

Col. Nelson withdrew his objection to Jackson telling what Wood wrote him, and Col. Crawford took advantage of it by asking the prisoner what was in Wood's letter.

Jackson said for God's sake to send him some remedy for Pearl Bryan and he would do the rest. He said he had received four or five letters from Wood in the same strain before I went out to Greencastle Christmas. I sent him the remedies in response to these letters."

"Now, sir, he generally said in the letters, 'the substance of them.'"

"In effect that he was desperate and was anxious to do anything that would relieve Miss Bryan and get her out of trouble."

"Did he ask you to see if you couldn't arrange to have Miss Bryan brought to Cincinnati?"

"Yes, sir. I had talked with a room-mate of mine named Alonzo M. Walling about the matter. I showed him all the letters and we talked about the case."

Jackson then wrote Wood that he had found a man who would do the job; mentioned Walling's name; Wood then wanted to know when to send Pearl down. Did not tell him, but she came. Jackson received a note from Pearl while at the college; he met her at the Indiana house at 11:30. Witness stayed in her room six or seven minutes, then went out taking her valise with him, the larger one; went to Heider's hotel, and met Walling. He said what made Wood send her down so soon before I could find a place for her? I said: 'Well, she's here,' and he said he would look for a room."

"When did you next see Miss Bryan?"

"About 1 o'clock that Tuesday at Fourth and Race streets. I told her Walling was busy and would see her later."

"Where did you and Pearl go?"

"We walked about town until about 4:30 o'clock, when I took her back to the Indiana house. I made arrangements to meet her again about 6 o'clock. I then went to my room. He said he had had a letter from a room-mate, but couldn't find any. I then met Pearl about 6 o'clock, and we went together to Wallingford's saloon."

"What did you do?"

"Well, Walling had suggested that I bring her to the saloon. I went on back to the room. She drank beer and I also drank beer. I met Walling there and he said he had not gotten things ready and suggested that we take a walk. I borrowed \$2 from Wallingford, and he gave me two silver dollars, and I went out for a drink. We then took a walk, and Walling left us and we took a street car ride on a New York car. We had supper at Heider's and then I took her back to the Indiana house. It was about 10:30 and I went to my rooming house and went to bed."

"What did you do Wednesday morning?"

"I met Miss Bryan about 11:30 in the morning at Fourth and Race. I made an appointment for her to meet Walling at the same place at one o'clock, and I then left her. This is the last time I saw her."

"Where did you go after you left Miss Bryan?"

"To Heider's for lunch. Then I went to my room, where I stayed until about four o'clock, when I went out."

"Where did you stay Wednesday night?"

"In my room."

"What hour did you leave your house Thursday morning?"

"About 8:30 or 9 o'clock."

"Witness said he was not on the Licking Pike that morning. Walling was in the boarding house Wednesday night, but didn't see him; never went to Bellevue, Ky.; neither did Pearl Bryan to his knowledge; never was in Dayton, Ky.; but he and Walling went to Ft. Thomas last October; bought bridge tickets and walked over into Newport. Then took a Port Thomas car and went out there. Has not been in Fort Thomas or Newport since until brought here by the officers. Jackson then testified that he spent all of the night of Friday—the night of the murder—in his rooming house on Ninth street."

The witness then told of his doings before retiring Friday night. Walling and Frank Albion came to his room about 9:30. They laid soon after and the prisoner went to sleep. Walling came back some time during the night. His coming in partly aroused Jackson; didn't know the time of night. Saturday morning Jackson arose about 10 o'clock. Saturday evening Jackson read the account about finding the headless body at Ft. Thomas; started to tell Walling about it. He said he didn't want to see anything about it. He wanted to go to the room at once.

"I said that I didn't propose to go before I had finished my supper."

"Then we went to the room, where he had a lot of bundles."

"I went back to the room and found Walling. He said, 'Throw these away, Jack.'"

"What for?" I asked.

"Never mind," he answered, "about that time I was pale-striken. Then take this valise," Walling said, "and the bundle and throw them in the river. I did so. I walked out on the suspension bridge and there was a good many people there. The bundle became partly undone. I walked farther. Then when I got to the end of the bridge, I saw a man. I did not see a chance to throw the valise away as I thought. I took it back."

"It was after 6 o'clock when I went down to the bridge. When I got back to Legner's it was about 7 p. m. When the bundle came open I noticed that the underwear in it."



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N.Y.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

DEPART—6:00 a. m. B. & O. S.W.
7:00 p. m. 11:25 p. m.
ARRIVE—8:05 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 12:25 p. m. 4:25 p. m. 6:40 p. m. 8:55 p. m.

T. & O. C. Ex.
LEAVE—6:35 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 4:00 a. m.
ARRIVE—12:20 p. m. 7:15 a. m.

C. & M.
LEAVE—6:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.
ARRIVE—11:25 a. m. 7:05 p. m.

Z. & O.
LEAVE—6:30 a. m. 2:40 p. m.
ARRIVE—10:40 a. m. 8:55 p. m.

O. R. R. R. (Eastern Time)
SOUTH—10:25 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
NORTH—11:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 7:38 a. m.

Our New

No. 16

Buckskin Stocking FOR BOYS.

If you have any tough Boys give them a whirl at this stocking, and see which comes out ahead. They may not have met their equal heretofore, but No. 16 will keep them quiet, price 25c.

Wheelmen

Instead of the stocking most of them use the Leggings to pull on right over the Common Hose. We have them in several shades, handsome patterns, prices 75c and \$1.00.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 30.
FLOUR—Spring patent, \$3.50; spring family, \$3.25; winter patent, \$3.70; family, \$2.75; extra, \$2.35; low grade, \$2.00; rye, \$2.25; northwestern, \$2.50; do city, \$2.00; wheat, \$2.75.
CORN—Sales: Mixed car, track, 3 1/4; white and speckled ear, track, 3 1/4; No. 2 yellow, track, 3 1/4; No. 3 mixed, track, 3 1/4; No. 2 white, track, 3 1/4.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed (light color), track, 2 1/4; No. 2 white, track, 2 1/4; No. 3 white, track, 2 1/4.
HOGS—Packers and butchers want to 5c. lower. Select butchers, \$3.40; fair to good packers, \$3.25; fair to good light, \$3.40; common and roughs, \$3.00; CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$3.50; good, \$4.00; good to choice butchers, \$3.50; choice, \$4.00; fair to medium butchers, \$3.25; common, \$2.50; sheep—\$3.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$2.75; No. 2 white, \$2.75; No. 3 white, \$2.75; No. 4 white, \$2.75; No. 5 white, \$2.75; No. 6 white, \$2.75; No. 7 white, \$2.75; No. 8 white, \$2.75; No. 9 white, \$2.75; No. 10 white, \$2.75; No. 11 white, \$2.75; No. 12 white, \$2.75; No. 13 white, \$2.75; No. 14 white, \$2.75; No. 15 white, \$2.75; No. 16 white, \$2.75; No. 17 white, \$2.75; No. 18 white, \$2.75; No. 19 white, \$2.75; No. 20 white, \$2.75; No. 21 white, \$2.75; No. 22 white, \$2.75; No. 23 white, \$2.75; No. 24 white, \$2.75; No. 25 white, \$2.75; No. 26 white, \$2.75; No. 27 white, \$2.75; No. 28 white, \$2.75; No. 29 white, \$2.75; No. 30 white, \$2.75; No. 31 white, \$2.75; No. 32 white, \$2.75; No. 33 white, \$2.75; No. 34 white, \$2.75; No. 35 white, \$2.75; No. 36 white, \$2.75; No. 37 white, \$2.75; No. 38 white, \$2.75; No. 39 white, \$2.75; No. 40 white, \$2.75; No. 41 white, \$2.75; No. 42 white, \$2.75; No. 43 white, \$2.75; No. 44 white, \$2.75; No. 45 white, \$2.75; No. 46 white, \$2.75; 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